



# ***Daily Report***

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## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-94-237  
Friday  
9 December 1994

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# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

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**NOTICE TO READERS:** An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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## Congo

### Opposition Denies Announcing New Government

LD0412144494 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 4 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The political situation seems to have developed in Congo. The national radio announced this Sunday [4 December] the forthcoming formation of a new government. The presidency is reported to support a plan to reshuffle the government. This would mean a more streamlined [resserrement] government team and the inclusion of ministers from the opposition.

This new political direction can be ascribed to a joint initiative from deputies belonging to the presidential majority and deputies from part of the opposition. Assane Diop reports:

[Diop] [passage omitted] Bernard Kolelas, who has not openly denied the initiative taken by the deputies of his party, insisted that there was no new majority and no new government in Congo. One thing is for certain: although MCDDI [Congolese Movement for Democracy and Integral Movement] grass-root militants support peace, they are fiercely opposed to any alliance with the head of state against whom they still feel strong resentment.

### UPADS Official Views New Cabinet

AB0412160094 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1215 GMT 4 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Text] In Congo a limited 20-member cabinet is to be formed soon. This was announced this morning by the presidency of the Republic which stated that this cabinet will be in charge of relaunching the economy and consolidating peace in the country. The presidency also confirmed that an agreement for broadening the presidential majority has been concluded by parliamentarians from the Pool and the Niari Regions in the southern part of the country. According to a clarification by the general secretary for communication of the Pan-African Union for Social Democracy [UPADS], the agreement was concluded between parliamentarians, not between political parties, and that the denial by the Bernard Kolelas, chairman of the Congolese Movement for Democracy and Integral Development [MCDDI] was timely. Listen to the explanation by Francois Ngembi:

[Begin recording] [Ngembi] I think that the MCDDI chairman, Bernard Kolelas, is right because there was no agreement at party level—that is, between the UPADS and the MCDDI, concerning a change in alliance. What is (?true) is that at the parliament, at the level of the parliamentarians directly, there has been what the Niari and the Pool Regions parliamentarians of the inter-parliamentary committee referred to as the commitment of the parliamentarians. This agreement is aimed at widening the (?presidential majority). By doing so, the

Pool Region MP's commit themselves to ensuring, at the level of the parliament, some stability that should permit the setting up a number of bodies and the launching of a policy that should lead to the return of peace. At the center of all these steps is the need to bring about an atmosphere for the return of lasting peace in our country.

[Unidentified correspondent] Concretely speaking, Mr. Ngembi, there is rapprochement between the UPADS and the MCDDI parliamentarians at the level of the parliament, but is there any such clear rapprochement between the parties—that is, between the UPADS and the MCDDI?

[Ngembi] So far, the rapprochement has not been concluded at the party level. At the party level, as UPADS national secretary for communication, I have not been informed of any negotiations between our party and another party of the alliance. I am aware that our parliamentarians who are committed to peace efforts and who have shown evidence of this.... [pauses] because since January, clashes have stopped due to the work done by the parliamentarians. It must be noted that since January when trains were being stopped and incidents were taking place in Brazzaville or in the interior of the country, it was the parliamentarians who were involved in efforts to restore peace. So, we need not search anywhere for evidence to show that these parliamentarians were, in fact, working together. They have shown enough evidence. Today, all Congolese are aware, fortunately, that these parliamentarians came together and worked together and they are continuing to do so, in order to ensure that peace returns. There is the need to go further and say, well, at the level of the parliament, we must commit ourselves to translating this cooperation into reality. [end recording]

### Militia, Police Clash; 2 Killed, 1 Injured

AB0412175294 Paris AFP in French 1641 GMT 4 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Brazzaville, 4 Dec (AFP)—Two policemen were shot and killed yesterday evening in Brazzaville when a pro-government armed group opened fire on a patrol group that came to retrieve some vehicles stolen by the militia of the presidential group, it was learned today from hospital sources.

The police patrol groups retaliated and injured a militiaman who was rushed to capital's University Teaching Hospital.

Automatic gunfire was heard this afternoon at M'filou, a district south of Brazzaville where the incident took place, according to witnesses.

Yesterday, Victor Tamba-Tamba, chairman of the ad hoc parliamentary peace commission, received six militiamen of the presidential group responsible for auto theft and looting at M'filou, in the presence of Colonel Francois Bouesse, the central police commissioner.



During the meeting, Mr. Tamba-Tamba asked the colonel to send policemen to M'filou to come for all the vehicles stolen by the pro-government militiamen who are hostile to the presence of the security forces in this district.

### **Police Kill Militiaman in Hospital**

*AB0512155294 Paris AFP in English 1531 GMT 05 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Brazzaville, Dec 5 (AFP)—Congolese policemen shot dead a wounded militiaman of the ruling party who was in the Brazzaville central hospital for treatment after a gun battle, witnesses said Monday [5 December].

Several policemen gunned down the militiaman from the Presidential Movement loyal to head of state Pascal Lissouba on Sunday, in apparent reprisal for the killing of two police officers by militia forces the day before.

The policemen died when a patrol trying to recover vehicles stolen by the militia forces came under fire in the southern M'filou district of the capital. Sunday's victim was hospitalised after the shootout.

Separate witnesses said that police on Sunday arrested one of the leaders of the presidential militia, Pika-Pika Niangu, who was accused of organising attacks against motorists in the area. [passage omitted]

## **Rwanda**

### **Premier Calls For End To Revenge Killings**

*EA0812205894 Kigali Radio Rwanda in Kinyarwanda 1700 GMT 8 Dec 94*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu returned today from an international visit to the United States, during which he met with U.S. officials, officials from the World Bank and the IMF, and many officials from the United Nations and the United Nations Development Program.

The prime minister also visited Belgium, where he met with that country's senior officials, including the prime minister and the foreign minister, and with businessmen. He also visited the Vatican where he held talks with Roger Etchegarai, who is in charge of foreign affairs at the Vatican. Faustin Twagiramungu briefed all of them on Rwanda's problems and on the assistance Rwanda needs to solve them.

The prime minister talked to us about his tour. During the interview he focused on the security situation in Rwanda. He is angered by the fact that disruptive actions continue, and calls on the security services to do more to realize real security in the country. Here is his interview with correspondents on his arrival in Kigali:

[Begin Twagiramungu recording] [passage omitted] Many people are expressing concern over security questions. I believe that there are serious issues. Soon it will be about four months since the formation of the new government. We promised the people security. We cannot deny that at this time that we have not provided security satisfactorily. People are still being killed by other groups of people, like the earlier incidents during Habyarimana's regime.

There is a Kinyarwanda saying that a girl's bad reputation can affect all the other girls. I personally no longer believe in such talk. I believe that all those who continue to kill, whether they are civilians or soldiers, should stop. No individual should mete out punishment, but should take the matter to the court. Those who continue to claim that they are still angry should realize that we have all lost people. I cannot now take a machete and kill those who killed my relatives. Let the court do it. Therefore, if we want to unite the people and bring home the people in the camps, those with weapons should lay them down. Acts of revenge, hogtying [words indistinct] should cease, because we cannot continue to deceive the world that people are still inspired by anger. There are even bandits. Security personnel should arrest and jail these people. There are also those [words indistinct], and they should be arrested. We cannot continue to deceive the people that people are still angry. An anger lasting four months could easily last for a longer period of time. We are all angry. All those angry people cannot take up machetes and spears to kill one another. This is a serious security issue facing the country and the government. In my view there are small groups opposed to the government. They tend to operate like the death squads under Habyarimana. These groups need to be exposed so that the country is secure again. Security problems will be followed up closely until they are solved. [passage omitted] [end recording]

### **Vice President on Foreign Aid, Other Issues**

*AB0812135594 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 7 Dec 94*

[Interview with Vice President Paul Kagame by correspondent Josephine Hazely in London; date not given; from the "Focus on Africa" program—recorded; first paragraph studio introduction]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The decision by the European Union last week to release half of the money earmarked for Rwanda under the Lome Convention must have come as a great relief for the Kigali Government, set up after the RPF [Rwandan Patriotic Front] rebel victory in July. It has been held up by wranglings with the French and Belgian Governments and the government in Rwanda has been unable to begin even the most urgent task of reconstruction. Well, \$75 million has been released. Rwanda's vice president and defense minister, Paul Kagame, is in London. He came into our studio and Josephine Hazely asked him if they've got any of the money yet.



[Begin recording] [Kagame] Not yet, we haven't received any money yet but I'm told we are going to receive it in the beginning of next year in the first days of January 1995. Well, much as we need this assistance as fast as possible in the absence of any alternative, we can put up with that promise at the beginning of next year.

[Hazely] And is the amount going to be enough?

[Kagame] In my opinion, the beginning is not bad. The European Union has promised us about \$75 million. We are getting a promise from the World Bank of \$50 million, and we think this for a beginning is certainly better than the position we have been in for the last couple of months. So, we think this is a good beginning and we shall continue to ask for more but we can already do some good work with what we have received.

[Hazely] And what will you be using the money on?

[Kagame] This money will go for the rehabilitation and the reconstruction of the country and I'm sure it will also help in the payment of salaries for civil servants and in other areas. So, this should be the priority.

[Hazely] A lot of it is not going to be spent on the soldiers, is it?

[Kagame] Something must go to the soldiers as well, so I think one way or the other whether it goes to them direct or not, it will be certainly used on the problems facing the country so that we can address even the problems of the soldiers.

[Hazely] Now, we've heard a lot of talk on, a lot of reports and complaints about the RPA [Rwandan Patriotic Army]—your soldiers—and people complain that they are forcibly removing displaced people from the displaced people's camps along the southwest border areas. I mean have you sanctioned this now as official government policy or what?

[Kagame] If people leave camps and attack our soldiers outside these camps, then our troops have got a right to respond and pursue these people even in these camps and, of course, the consequence is not something that has been worked out as a matter of policy. It is something that results.... [pauses] that comes about as a result of this response that is necessary because there is no policy that would prohibit our troops from responding to such attacks.

[Hazely] But responding, as reports say, to the extent of burning down camps?

[Kagame] Well, if the camps are harboring criminals who cause insecurity, and if the troops in the pursuit of these elements are hindered in any way, these are the consequences. I imagine this is what one should expect, but I am saying, under normal circumstances, we are trying to work with the UNAMIR [UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda] to work out a specific plan where we can be able to get people out of these camps. [end recording]

#### **Government To Reintegrate Former Soldiers**

*EA0612215094 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French 1800 GMT 6 Dec 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] While Rwandan soldiers and militiamen taking refuge in Zaire continue to make terror and insecurity prevail in the refugee camps, other soldiers, who are reasonable, have opted for reconciliation. There are thought to be some 1,000 soldiers who are now undergoing training at Gako training camp in northern Rwanda before they are fully reintegrated into the National Army. Among them is the Field Officer Gatsinzi who considers that national reconciliation is making progress as he yesterday told our colleague of Radio France Internationale, (Monique Maas). Marcel Gatsinzi also appeals to his former comrades-in-arms to return home without fear.

#### **UN Renews, Expands UNAMIR Mandate**

*EA0312180494 Kigali Radio Rwanda in English 1130 GMT 3 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Security Council on 30 November unanimously approved a resolution to keep the 5,500-person UNAMIR [UN Assistance Mission for Rwanda] for another six months and expanded its duties to protect the human rights monitors and war crimes tribunal personnel now there. The council also authorized UNAMIR to help establish and train a new national police force.

UNAMIR currently protects civilians in refugee areas in Rwanda, provides security for humanitarian relief operations, and assists with national reconciliation efforts. Fifty human rights monitors and the personnel of the new Rwandan war crimes tribunal, the council added, are entitled to UN protection.

The Security Council made no move to increase security provisions in the dangerous and overcrowded refugee camps in Zaire. It is said that the council encouraged secretary general, Dr. Butrus Butrus- Ghali, to look into the possibility of hiring security officers to help the Zairian security forces in the camps.

**Mandela Asks for Patience With Government***MB0812143894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1309 GMT 8 Dec 94*

[Report by Rams Matlala and Sarita Ranchod]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Vereeniging Dec 8 SAPA—President Nelson Mandela on Thursday asked residents of an informal settlement near Vereeniging to bear with the government's slow progress in meeting its election promises. He told more than 2,000 people at Orange Farm: "The wheels of government grind very slowly and people should not expect miracles. We are ordinary human beings with many limitations."

Mr Mandela said that before the April elections he had promised a better life for all, including jobs, houses, schools, hospitals and clinics, electricity, clean water and roads. "I have brought none of these things," he said, adding slow progress was due to the budget inherited from the former government. He said his government was drafting a budget to meet his election promises. Minister of Finance Chris Liebenberg was committed to the success of the government's Reconstruction and Development Programme through a budget which would improve the lives of all South Africans.

Mr Mandela explained his visits to informal settlements throughout the country: "Although I know how these people live, when you're in government it's very easy to forget the people who put you in power." This drew much applause from the crowd. His entourage included PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] Premier Tokyo Sexwale, MEC [member of the Executive Council] for Housing Dan Mofokeng and other officials. He addressed the crowd in Sotho, Zulu and English.

**Mandela Prepares Representative Leadership Plan***MB0812162394 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 Dec 94 pp 1, 3*

[Report by Kaizer Nyatumba]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] In an unprecedented move, President Nelson Mandela has embarked on an ambitious plan aimed at ensuring that the new ANC leadership to be elected at the organisation's Bloemfontein congress next week is "representative of all ethnic and racial groups in the country, as well as both sexes".

The plan, known in ANC circles as the "Mandela Initiative", will effectively override the nomination process presently under way in the different sections of the ANC and the organisation's 14 regions.

Reliable and well-placed ANC sources have told THE STAR that Mandela has appointed a four-man committee to draw up a list of recommended candidates for the ANC's national executive committee.

Made up of ANC deputy president Walter Sisulu, SACP [South African Communist Party] general secretary

Charles Nqakula, COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] secretary-general Sam Shilowa and South African National Civic Organisations president Lechesa Tsenoli, the committee will receive nominations for the NEC [National Executive Committee] from the ANC Women's League, the ANC Youth League, the organisation's 14 regions and the ANC's allies.

It will then produce one composite and representative list of candidates, which will be debated and finally endorsed.

The sources said the same procedure will also apply to the "top six officials"—the president and his deputy, the secretary-general and his deputy, the national chairman and the treasurer-general—although it would not affect Mandela's and Thabo Mbeki's chances of election as president and deputy president respectively.

The four-man committee will try to achieve consensus on the "top six" by ensuring all 14 regions agree to the suggested candidates. Should there be no agreement on some position then some names will be voted upon.

Mandela, who has long expressed his concern that the ANC leadership was dominated by Africans, has already held talks with the various regions and components of the ANC and its allies to sell his idea.

A meeting with the Free State leadership yesterday was cancelled at the last minute because the provincial delegation was late.

The sources also said Mandela wanted to ensure the new ANC was "a truly mass-based organisation and that it remains strong". He is understood to be keen to ensure that the new NEC was made up of "people from all over the country and who represent true constituencies".

To this end, Mandela has suggested that each region should have at least six representatives on the NEC—as opposed to the present two ex-officio members—and that the new leadership "represents all sections in the ANC".

According to the sources, the "Mandela Initiative" has been widely canvassed within the ANC and its allies and has won the support of the majority.

"The idea is that we have a truly balanced and representative leadership so that we don't have people getting elected because they shout more than others at the congress or because they have appeared many times on TV.

"This has generally been accepted by everybody. At first there was resistance in the NEC to the idea because some comrades felt that this would somehow short-circuit the democratic process. It has now been accepted that the list will be tabled at the conference and people will debate it and vote on it.

"The idea is to ensure that the first pool of candidates is representative," said one source.

### Modise Notes 'Pure Banditry' of MK Deserters

MB0812180394 Johannesburg THE STAR in English  
8 Dec 94 p 8

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Paris—Defence Minister Joe Modise has bitterly attacked MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe—Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] soldiers who deserted the integrated SANDF [South African National Defense Force] in October, and promised: "We plan to court-martial 4,000 of them."

Modise told the Johannesburg correspondent of the conservative daily newspaper FIGARO: "In addition, more than 2,000 deserters were dismissed."

He predicted that "our army will need another three years to become fully operational" and capable of joining an inter-African peacekeeping force. Modise was the former head of MK.

He was asked by FIGARO: "How are you to deal with the demands made by the deserters?" He answered: "No soldier has the right to behave as they did. They defied Nelson Mandela and disobeyed all their officers. We gave them a chance to return, but they did not do so. More than 9,000 soldiers were dismissed and 4,000 will be court-martialled."

They complained about their living conditions—what did they expect? The army is not a bed of roses. No barracks in the world is a five-star hotel for its soldiers."

The Minister was asked if he considered the 2,000 dismissed deserters to be dangerous, as they were armed and threatening.

"Pure banditry," he replied. "You can only take part in an armed struggle with the support of the people. It is not all that simple. Our idea is to integrate those who wish to join our army. We are not interested in the others."

"The South Africa's army will not be ready for another three years. We have had our initial problems, but the reorganisation process is being speeded up. We have so far integrated 9,000 men into army units, out of a total of 27,000."

"But we still need more time to make operational an army of nearly 130,000."

He said that this was the reason South Africa did not wish to join any inter-African military force yet.

### Cabinet Approves Namibian Debt Write-Off

MB0912070594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0042  
GMT 9 Dec 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria Dec 8 SAPA—The South African cabinet on Thursday [8 December] confirmed the writing off of Namibia's debts to South Africa incurred before Namibia's independence.

The Office of the President said in a statement the cabinet also agreed South Africa's willingness to assume

responsibility for interest payments and redemption of outstanding debts by the Namibian Government to private entities, provided the debts preceded the independence of Namibia and were guaranteed by the South African Government.

These debts, including future interest payments, are estimated to involve commitments of R1.4 billion [rands] to 2012.

This decision would be subject to renegotiation of payments made by South Africa to Namibia in terms of the common monetary agreement. The agreement facilitates transfers originally intended to enable the Namibian Government to service its debts.

The finance ministers of the two governments will meet later this month to finalise the agreements, as well as the question of debt maturities and any liabilities relating to productive assets inherited by the Namibian Government from the South African Government and/or parastatal bodies.

### IFPYB Criticizes Canceling Namibian Debt

MB0812065194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0233  
GMT 8 Dec 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg Dec 7 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party's Youth Brigade [IFPYB] on Wednesday [7 December] night criticised the government for cancelling Namibia's R700 million [rands] debt in the face of South Africa's own difficulties.

IFP Youth Brigade West Rand Deputy Secretary Dlangezwa Mvelase said the government of national unity should stop paying attention to other countries. "This misuse of taxpayers' money is totally unacceptable," he added.

Government had also failed to stop illegal aliens who, the Youth Brigade said, carried guns and drugs into South Africa.

Mr Mvelase said the organisation hoped government would improve, calling on South Africa's youth to guide the government in running the country.

### Finance Minister on 5-Year 'Global' Bond

MB0812162494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1556  
GMT 8 Dec 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria Dec 8 SAPA—South Africa on Thursday successfully launched a 750-million US dollar (R2.6 billion [rands]) five-year global bond issue, the minister of finance, Chris Liebenberg, said on Thursday.

The bonds will mature on December 15, 1999 and carry a 9.625 per cent fixed interest rate, an issue price of 99.685 per cent and a consequent re-offer yield of 9.706, representing a spread of 193 basis points over the five-year US Government benchmark yield.



"The offering represents another important step in South Africa's investor-friendly approach and marks the republic's return to the international capital markets. It follows a period of intensive preparation, including obtaining international credit ratings and an extensive series of investor presentations in the financial centres of the USA, Europe and Asia", Liebenberg said. Goldman, Sachs & Co and Swiss Bank Corporation were the joint lead managers of an underwriting group comprising a further 18 foreign financial institutions. The issue was registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission of the United States of America and would be listed on the stock exchanges of London, Singapore and Hong Kong.

"The government of national unity considers the issue a resounding success. The final terms and conditions of the financing reflect broad investor support. The size of the offer was increased from 500 million US dollars to 750 million US dollars under pressure from investor demand and it is particularly pleasing to note that the final spread of 193 basis points ranks the issue with investment grade borrowers, reflecting the positive outlook of South Africa's credit ratings", Liebenberg said. The quality of the investor base was excellent and many of the investors were investing in South Africa for the first time.

The proceeds would be used for general government expenditure and would be a substitute for domestic borrowings in financing the 1994/95 budget deficit of 6.6 per cent of GDP.

Liebenberg said this issue would have important consequences for South Africa by boosting the country's foreign currency reserves; beginning a process of lengthening the term structure of the Republic's debt; establishing a benchmark in the international capital markets to facilitate the future financing requirements of the Republic and its major public and private sector institutions; and being an important milestone in rebuilding international confidence in South Africa.

#### **Taiwan To Spend \$5 Million on Forestry**

*MB0512131594 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1100 GMT 5 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Republic of China will provide about \$7 million over the next five years to [word indistinct] forestry projects in South Africa. The announcement was made by the minister of forestry and water affairs, Mr. Kadar Asmal, at Stellenbosch near Cape Town. Introducing the Water Awareness Campaign, Mr. Asmal said that proper water supply and water conservation projects were essential to South Africa. He said increase in demand for water required that further water resources be developed, but dams were not necessarily the answer because they were expensive. He said a National Water Advisory Committee had been appointed to give advice on water conservation.

#### **Mufamadi Announces 1-Day Weapons Indemnity**

*MB0912112294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1025 GMT 9 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria Dec 9 SAPA—Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi on Friday [9 December] made yet another attempt to rid South Africa of illegal weapons when he announced a one-day indemnity for the handing in of illegal firearms on December 16.

Mr Mufamadi said the indemnity would enable owners of illegal firearms to hand them in at designated places of worship or at any police station without having to provide their names or fear prosecution.

Licensed firearms could also be handed in for destruction, and arrangements had been made for cancelling firearm licences.

The indemnity will apply for only one day: from midnight on December 15 to midnight on December 16.

The indemnity was announced to lend support to the Gunfree South Africa campaign.

"We call on all in possession of illegal firearms to make use of this opportunity," Mr Mufamadi said.

He warned owners of illegal firearms of the heavy penalties they faced and urged licensed firearm owners to reconsider whether they really needed their weapons.

#### **South African Press Review for 8 Dec**

*MB0812131294*

[Editorial Report]

#### **FINANCE WEEK**

Schools' Feeding Scheme Monitoring—Johannesburg FINANCE WEEK for 1-7 December in English in its page 4 editorial says the government's decision to "give more and more of the business" arising from the primary schools' feeding scheme to small or medium-sized companies rather than to the large food corporations is "understandable in a way. It is all part of the economic empowerment exercise that is genuinely needed in SA [South Africa] and is certainly high on the political agenda." However, "this version of affirmative action will have to be carefully monitored." The 475 million rands expected to be spent on the feeding scheme over the second half of the 1994-95 year "has to be efficiently administered. So the wish on the one side to promote, in line with the RDP [Reconstruction and Development Program], development of small and medium enterprises has to be balanced against the clear necessity on the other to see that public money is not squandered." Any decision to "permanently or wholly" exclude major food groups from playing a role in the feeding scheme "would be wrong." "Not only would this be inequitable. It would strike against the overall aim of the RDP which

is to get the SA economy on to a path that is as lean and competitive as possible as well as socially uplifting."

#### THE STAR

Call for IFP International Mediation for Sake of Peace—The Inkatha Freedom Party, IFP, has taken to "making threats" about the issue of international mediation and local government elections, says a page 24 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 8 December. "If past experience is anything to go by, chances that the proposed mediation might bring the IFP closer to its GNU [government of national unity] partners are very slim. In fact, the very wisdom of the move, at a time when we have a democratically elected Constitutional Assembly to draw our final constitution, is questionable. And yet...to satisfy the IFP and keep the GNU, the agreement has to be honoured."

#### SOWETAN

Canceling Namibian Debt Right—South Africa's decision to cancel Namibia's 700 million rands debt "was the right thing to do," according to a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 8 December. "Debts were incurred by Namibia to sustain an apartheid administration in its own territory. Its own economy was skewed to support South Africa's and its mines and fishing resources were pillaged without regard for the future welfare of Namibia. None of this was done with the consent of Namibians. It was forced on them by a powerful and selfish government of occupation."

#### BUSINESS DAY

Namibian Debt Write-Off—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 8 December in a page 18 editorial says the Namibian debt that President Mandela promised to write off "is small in South African terms." "The debt was incurred by Namibia's previous government and lent by South Africa's, so enforcing repayment could embitter relations between the two new countries." "Writing off the debt, and handing over South African government-owned property, should be seen in the same light as the transfer of Walvis Bay to Namibia." "If there is a danger, it is that South Africa could be seen as being patronising, or attempting to buy favour in the subcontinent as a whole." However, the debt write-off should be "a signal that South Africa recognises its responsibilities as the region's dominant nation, and that it will do what

it can not only to foster good political relationships but also economic development throughout southern Africa."

#### THE CITIZEN

Reconciliation Toward Whites Benefits Blacks—"There seems to be a feeling that the ANC has done too much to accommodate the Whites and not enough to meet the aspirations of Blacks or to fulfill the ANC's election promises," begins the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 6 December. But "what exactly is the government supposed to have done for the Whites? They are paying more and more for the education of their children in schools many of which are now racially mixed. The civil service is becoming Africanised. White generals may still be running the South African Police Services and South African National Defense Force, but with ANC Ministers in control, they know the time is not far off when Black generals will take over." THE CITIZEN believes that President Mandela, by emphasizing reconciliation and nation-building, "has drawn the teeth of the White Right by not giving the Right cause to stand up and fight. It is not appeasement but clever politics." "Take away land and risk rebellion? Apply socialistic principles and force businessmen, skilled workers and academically qualified people to quit the country and relocate themselves elsewhere?" "What will all this benefit the Blacks?" asks THE CITIZEN. "Will they be better off if this country becomes a Third World basket case? No. President Mandela has done the right thing by emphasising reconciliation." The benefits for blacks will flow from "an improved economy and all the opportunities that will arise from this."

#### CAPE TIMES

Intolerance Among Political Party Supporters—"The high level of intolerance among supporters of South African political parties, as revealed by IDASA's [Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa] nation-wide survey, does not augur well for the local government elections due to be held next October," notes a page 6 editorial in Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 5 December. The survey showed that nearly half the sample of 2,517 voters interviewed would "either 'not allow' or 'definitely not allow' political activity by the parties to which they were most opposed." "The leadership of dominant parties have a responsibility to inculcate a greater culture of tolerance among their followers, failing which the democratic process will not be possible."

**Angola****Savimbi Reportedly Phones Portugal's Soares**

*MB0812124594 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 8 Dec 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] His Excellency Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] president, says he has never reneged on his promise to end the war in Angola. He reiterated that promise in a telephone call to Portuguese President Dr. Mario Soares (?in Brussels) to congratulate him on his 70th birthday yesterday. In his telephone conversation with Portuguese President Mario Soares, the UNITA president said that, for the meeting with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos [words indistinct] transformed into concrete deeds Eduardo dos Santos' words on peace, beginning with a halt to all Angolan Armed Forces' operations against UNITA and the withdrawal of all South African mercenaries who are currently serving the government after being recruited by the Executive Outcomes company.

The contents of the telephone call was confirmed to the Portuguese media by Rui Oliveira, a member of the UNITA embassy [as heard] in Lisbon. Oliveira added that the desire expressed by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to meet Dr. Savimbi was in response to a proposal advanced by UNITA President Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi two weeks ago. [passage indistinct]

**UNITA Reaffirms Desire for Lasting Cease-Fire**

*MB0812205194 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 8 Dec 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] The government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] have on various occasions expressed their desire to establish a lasting cease-fire. On 7 December UNITA's Isaias Samakuva once again reaffirmed this stand although he admitted there were still some incidents. Samakuva stressed that the incidents being registered are part of the pacification of spirits that, for him, it is not something that can be done overnight.

[Begin Samakuva recording] This conflict lasted many years and there was a lot of tension. A cease-fire cannot take immediate effect in just one day. I think efforts are being made to obtain a lasting cease-fire. This does not mean, however, that there will be no incidents here and there. We hope, as I said on the first day of my arrival, that these incidents are not the result of a deliberate program to jeopardize the peace process. We hope it is not. We therefore hope that these incidents are part of the pacification of spirits, which cannot be done overnight. [end recording]

**UN Relief Aircraft Reportedly Hit in Malanje**

*MB0812205594 London BBC World Service in Portuguese 2030 GMT 8 Dec 94*

[From the "Londres, Ultima Hora" program]

[FBIS Translated Text] A UN aircraft carrying relief aid has been hit in Malanje. There are no reports of casualties. Our Luanda correspondent says the aircraft is believed to have returned to the Angolan capital. The incident occurred at a time when the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola have accused each other of cease-fire violations.

**Lesotho****Prime Minister Discharged From Hospital**

*MB0912144194 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English 1130 GMT 9 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr. Ntsu Mokhehle, who has been at the Universitas Hospital in Bloemfontein since last weekend for a medical checkup, has been discharged from the hospital. A government spokesman said in Maseru today that after his discharge from hospital the prime minister went on holiday to rest.

**Senate Adopts Legislation To Restore King**

*MB0812163094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1501 GMT 8 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Maseru Lesotho Dec 8 SAPA—The Lesotho Senate unanimously adopted legislation on Thursday to provide for the re-instatement of former King Moshoeshoe II as king and head of state. Approval of the legislation came after three days of debate by the upper house which consists mainly of principal and ward chiefs.

In the lower house several ministers stressed that after his reinstatement the king should respect the country's Constitution and serve as a constitutional or rubber-stamp monarch along the lines of the Westminster model with no executive powers.

King Moshoeshoe was exiled by the military council to the united kingdom in March 1990 and later dethroned. He was succeeded by his eldest son Letsie III, who has ruled since. King Moshoeshoe's reinstatement was one of the conditions of an agreement between King Letsie III and Prime Minister Ntsu Mokhehle in returning Lesotho to constitutional order after the constitutional crisis precipitated by King Letsie when he dissolved both the government and Parliament on August 17.

**Mozambique****Chissano Gives Inauguration Speech 9 Dec**

*MB0912101094 Maputo TVM Television Network in Portuguese 0838 GMT 9 Dec 94*

["Speech to the nation" by President Joaquim Alberto Chissano on the occasion of his inauguration in Maputo—live]



[FBIS Translated Text] Dear heads of state; the chief justice of the Supreme Court; distinguished guests; Excellencies; Mozambican women and men: I am assuming today my duties as president of the Republic of Mozambique. It is with profound emotion that I address my first words to the Mozambican people who have entrusted me with this high responsibility.

This is a day of great significance to Mozambique's history. We are together here in Maputo and this moment we are experiencing in the Mozambican capital is also being celebrated by the Mozambican people from Rovuma River to Maputo River. Thousands of Mozambican citizens are here who live and work outside Mozambique, but who follow with constant attention and interest the most important political events in our country.

With the beginning of the Assembly of the Republic's mandate yesterday and, now, with the inauguration of the head of state—both sovereign institutions freely elected by means of a general vote—we are starting a new stage in the country's political life. This is a stage of multiparty Parliament democracy and political pluralism in which we all take part. We have come a long way to get to this point. We have had to search for peace with a great deal of courage and perseverance. We have had to achieve the end of war with determination and without hesitations. I would like to promise that I shall make every effort to ensure that the celebration of peace embodied in this ceremony shall last forever. This peace and this democracy are the just rewards for the Mozambican people. The Mozambican people have known how to maintain their national unity during the most critical times in the life of the country.

The unity of the Mozambican people has been built over centuries of history and it has been tested by difficult challenges. Every time, the Mozambican people have come out united and the winners. This was the case when they resisted colonialism, when they fought their national liberation war, when they resisted foreign aggression, and when they fought to preserve their sovereignty. Today, after elections, the people's unity is once again reinforced and crowned with success. It is the most solid foundation for the national reconciliation we now have. No one, and no force whatever, can destroy unity among the Mozambican people. No one, and no plan whatever, can divide the Mozambican nation. The feeling of being Mozambican [Mocambicanidade] is already an unbreakable reality. The feeling of belonging to the Mozambican fatherland touches all free citizens in this free African land. The blood running in our people's veins, irrespective of their ethnic and racial backgrounds, carries the same national identity.

We are wealthy in the variety of our ethnical groups, languages, races, and religious faiths. Let us use our differences as a positive factor for consolidating the Mozambican nation. The future is within our grasp. To that end, it will suffice that we join our efforts. If,

through unity, we have managed to clear the obstacles to our freedom that impeded the search for peace, united we shall meet and win all our challenges.

We have given proof of our ability to work hard and our skills are known both inside and outside our country. Our people do not turn their backs on hard work. We are people who believe that only those who sow and toil can reap benefits. Now, the specter of war has been done away with. Peace has come to stay. The country is reconciled with itself. Our watchword will be again to work hard; to produce more and to produce better; to fight laziness and stagnation; to study and carry out research with greater commitment; to foster a spirit of initiative and entrepreneurship; to raise technical skills and knowledge; to take up once again, and conclude the work we have already begun; and to implement new projects. Our hard work will bring us the prosperity we deserve.

As of now conditions are also in place to deepen pluralist and multiparty democracy, which has been in force since the general elections were held last October. Massive and exemplary participation in the voting by the Mozambican citizens, the serene manner in which they made use of their right to vote, and acceptance of the electoral result unequivocally showed that society and the political class respected the ideals of democracy. At this time when the victory of peace is being celebrated, we must not fail to remember that though that victory belonged to the Mozambican people first, it was also the victory of all parties and political forces that have over the last few years, and especially over the last few months, been engaged in providing political and civic education to their members and supporters. Thus, the victory of peace was also earned by the leaders of all the political organizations that participated in the recently held general elections. Those organizations have known how to behave democratically and they have led their supporters to adopt a posture of support for pluralism, tolerance, and respect for differences in political debate and electoral competition. We have all been the workers and masters of this democracy and this peace.

The Mozambican people and the world expect from all of us the same energy and maturity we showed during the electoral and the peace processes. The coming generations trust that we will know how to lay the foundations for a peaceful and happy future. This has also been a victory for the social organizations; the civic, cultural, professional, church, and other religious associations; the youth; the women; the men; and all Mozambicans of all backgrounds, professions, religious faiths, and political leanings. It is up to all to further democracy and cultivate reconciliation. All have the right to continue having a voice and to be able to act, so they can ensure this victory we have all achieved will last forever.

At the start of my mandate as president of the Republic, I hereby make the solemn promise that I shall always be

the president of all Mozambican people. I shall guarantee equally to all Mozambicans the rights and freedoms enshrined in the Constitution and the law. I shall respect the desire of the majority and I shall know how to take into due consideration the rights of the majorities [as heard], so freedom can come to fruition, and people's rights are never cut down or threatened by intolerance, discrimination, or aggression. I would also like to convey my appreciation for the role played by political, religious, and traditional leaders during this difficult stage of transition and change.

I hereby renew my commitment to look for their opinion and advice during my mandate and I hereby convey my complete availability to continue dialogue concerning vital issues of national interest.

I am certain that we can count on solidarity from the international community, on generous assistance from friendly nations, and on the support of those countries that have walked by our side as they too searched for peace and that, as they treaded their difficult paths, have always encouraged us to remain hopeful and believe in a radiant future. The presence of senior representatives of states and peoples, as well as other distinguished international figures, are clear proof of their friendship. We see their friendly presence here as a sign of the constant renewing of their unequivocal commitment to cooperate and show their solidarity with Mozambique. We shall know how to merit that support. We shall know how to honor our peace and democracy undertakings. We shall continue to show our solidarity with all those who make every contribution to ensure that wars are avoided at all costs on the planet. With our own example, we shall help ensure that authoritarianism and intolerance be eradicated from the world at large, and our martyred continent in particular.

We hereby salute the United Nations in the persons of the UN secretary general and the UN special representative in Mozambique for the invaluable support that the whole of the international community channeled to us through them. We would like to convey our deep gratitude, particularly to all those people who were part of the UN Operation in Mozambique [Unomoz], for their good performance as they went about their mission. Their presence during the crucial and critical moments, both in the peace process and in the general elections, were sources of spiritual comfort and served as an effective guarantee that peace would not be threatened and that multiparty democracy would prevail.

On behalf of the Mozambican people, I would like to wish all Unomoz members a safe return to their respective countries with the knowledge that theirs was a job well done. We would especially like to salute the African countries and, among them, the southern African countries for their support for, and solidarity with, the Mozambican people. Permit me to also praise the incalculable contribution made by our compatriots on the defense and law and order forces. They managed to keep

the country calm, thereby allowing the Mozambican people to enjoy elections in a climate of peace and stability.

Now is the time for the Mozambican people to extend their hands to one another, to overcome their differences, and to learn how to coexist as real siblings. This is a time for us to continue healing all our wounds and overcome distrust. We must know how to begin a new relationship, without preconceptions and without rancor. We must bury forever our hatreds and renounce vindictiveness once and for all. Let us forgive each other for the wrongs of the past. Let us plant a large tree over these wrongs, a tree of unity and solidarity in the shade of which we will celebrate every day the peace that has come to stay because of our wisdom.

Having conveyed this hope, I hereby bow before our people's martyrs, innocent victims, and all those who silently encouraged us with their example. Let us be worthy of those sacrifices, which once brought grief but today brings happiness. Let us honor the memory of those heroes by extending to each the hands they were not always able to shake. Our hands are open to all gestures and deeds of national reconciliation and solidarity.

Thank you, the Mozambican people, for showing such greatness in this peaceful triumph. I am proud to be your son.

Mozambican women and men: Together, we fought for freedom, self-determination, and national independence, and together we emerged the victors. Together we fought to safeguard sovereignty and to put an end to the war, and together we won. Together we became committed to the search for peace and national reconciliation, and, once again, together we triumphed. Together we must now work to maintain the peace, freedom, and democracy to which we all aspired and which we achieved together. Together we will have to continue winding our way forward, giving our all so that the ideals of social justice, well-being, progress, and development become realities soon. Let us build a better future.

Thank you very much, people of Mozambique. [applause]

#### **Opposition Absent as Assembly Chairman Sworn In**

*MB0812150594 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1241 GMT 8 Dec 94*

[Live relay from the Assembly of the Republic in Maputo]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [President Joaquim Chissano] I would like to call the master of ceremonies to come forward. You can come to the podium here because that microphone is not working now.



[Unidentified announcer] The master of ceremonies is National Protocol Director Mr. Cigarro. He is going to speak now.

[Cigarro] Your Excellency the president of the Republic, honorable deputies, dear invited guests: Kindly let me invite Dr. Mario Fumo Bartolomeu Manngaze, the honorable chief justice of the Supreme Court, and Dr. Eduardo Joaquim Mulembwe, chairman-elect of the Assembly of the Republic, to take their respective seats.

[Announcer] One should point out that the Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] and Democratic Union benches are empty as the chairman of the Assembly of the Republic is about to be sworn in.

[Cigarro] I call upon the chairman-elect of the Assembly of the Republic to swear his oath of allegiance.

[Mulembwe] I, Eduardo Joaquim Mulembwe, do solemnly swear to loyally serve the state and the Mozambican fatherland, and to dedicate all my energies to serve the Mozambican people in the exercise of the functions entrusted to me by the Assembly of the Republic. Maputo, 8 December 1994 [applause]

[Cigarro] Dr. David Zefenias Sibambo, secretary general of the Assembly of the Republic, is called upon to read the Investiture Proclamation, which will then be signed by the Assembly chairman.

[Sibambo] Investiture Proclamation. The investiture of Eduardo Joaquim Mulembwe as chairman of the Assembly of the Republic of Mozambique was held in the hall of the Assembly of the Republic in the city of Maputo, capital of the Republic of Mozambique on 8 December 1994, in terms of No. 3 of Article 138 of the Constitution of the Republic. He was elected in terms of No. 1 and No. 2 of Article 138 of the Constitution of the Republic, and his identify certified, upon which he swore allegiance in terms of the law as follows: I, Eduardo Joaquim Mulembwe, do solemnly swear to loyally serve the state and the Mozambican fatherland, and to dedicate all my energies to serve the Mozambican people in the exercise of the functions entrusted to me by the Assembly of the Republic.

The ceremony was chaired by His Excellency, Dr. Mario Fumo Bartolomeu Mangaze, judge counselor and honorable chief justice of the Supreme Court, in the presence of the head of state, the deputies of the Assembly of the Republic, and top dignitaries. This proclamation was read and signed by the chairman-elect of the Assembly of the Republic and the Supreme Court's chief justice.

[Announcer] Eduardo Mulembwe is now signing the Investiture Proclamation empowering him as chairman of the Assembly of the Republic. He is followed by the Supreme Court's chief justice. [applause] [passage omitted]

### Chissano Criticized Over Chairman's Election

MB0912121294 Maputo Voz da Renamo in Portuguese 1100 GMT 9 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Text] At the opening of the Assembly of the Republic yesterday, President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano acted in favor of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo], thereby signaling that, contrary to what was expected, he will not be the father of all Mozambicans during his mandate. Joaquim Chissano, who presided over the Assembly deputies' inauguration ceremony, went along with his own party when he decided, by raising his hand, to support the open vote in the election of the new Assembly of the Republic chairman.

Raul Domingos and Eduardo Mulembwe were the only proposed candidates. Controversial debate on whether the vote should be open or secret went on for about two hours. The opposition, made up of the Mozambique National Resistance and the Democrasion Union coalition, supported the secret vote, because they saw it as being more democratic. Furthermore, it would allow deputies to vote in whomever they pleased, without any fear. However, the Frelimo supported the open vote by a show of hands, as is done at Frelimo meetings.

### Mazula Turns Down Invitation To Join Government

MB0312174094 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1400 GMT 3 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Text] NOTICIAS has reported that Dr. Brazao Mazula, chairman of the National Elections Commission [CNE], has turned down an invitation by President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano to join the new government that will be formed within the next few days.

NOTICIAS reports that the CNE chairman did not accept the invitation because he felt that people might think he had been colluding with the government even before the electoral process was over. Dr. Brazao Mazula added that such an interpretation could endanger the entire peace process. The CNE chairman also explained that he had refused the invitation because it might be viewed as a reward for his work with the CNE.

### CSC Winds Up Work; Negotiator Views Future

MB0712110394 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 6 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The Supervision and Control Commission [CSC], the most senior of all the commissions created under the terms of the General Peace Accord, held its last meeting today to mark its dissolution. Reports by the five commissions operating under the CSC were presented at the meeting. UN special representative Aldo Ajello, who presided over the CSC for two years while the peace accord was being implemented, has said that the CSC has fulfilled its mission.



He reiterated that the Mozambican elections were the best ever seen in Africa, particularly in view of the fact that the country had emerged from a war. The head of the UN Operation in Mozambique [Unomoz] is scheduled to leave for New York on 13 December to present a report to UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali. It was said at this final CSC meeting that the Mozambican Government will now be responsible for guiding the peace process.

Transport and Telecommunications Minister Armando Guebuza, chief negotiator on behalf of the Mozambican Government, says that the spirit of the understandings reached in Rome will have to be observed so the law can be respected now that the implementation of the General Peace Accord is over.

[Begin recording] [Guebuza] It is necessary that we continue to act in line with the spirit of maintaining and developing democracy, tolerance, and respect for others, thereby allowing all political and social forces, both individual and collective, to make their contribution, so this country can continue to defend the interests defined by the elections.

Furthermore, there are other, more specific tasks to be carried out, particularly with regard to disarmament. All weapons have not been collected yet. The process of forming the Mozambique Defense Armed Forces [FADM] is not over yet, either, and there are other things to be done, too. Obviously, that work will have to be done by the government, and it is crucial that it should be continued.

[Unidentified correspondent] Minister Guebuza, it is known that the Joint Commission for the Formation of the Mozambique Defense Armed Forces [CCFADM] was observing certain things to maintain a certain balance between the two sides, in terms of command and a number of other things. What will be the next step? What is going to happen? Will that approach continue or will the government at liberty to adopt its own stands?

[Guebuza] The government has all the freedom to act in line with the policies it believes in. Now, what the government believes in is that the army must continue to work and strengthen itself along apolitical lines. Everything will be done to ensure that the army protects the state's interests [words indistinct] and, to that end, all possible human and material resources will be made available to ensure that goal is achieved. [end recording]

Raul Domingos, chief negotiator on behalf of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], says he is worried about the State Information and Security Service, SISE, and the Republic of Mozambique Police, which, from his point of view, still have only Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] members in their ranks. Tomorrow President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano will receive the members of the commission responsible for implementing the General Peace Accord.

### CCF Says 56 Arms Caches Discovered This Year

*MB0512160794 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1400 GMT 5 Dec 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] This year the Cease-Fire Commission [CCF], which concluded its operation today, discovered 56 arms caches and depots that were undeclared and unknown to the government and the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo]. According to reports, the CCF verified practically all the locations declared by the government. With regard to Renamo, the CCF only verified a little more than half of its arms cache. Until its mandate ended, the CCF verified a total of 744 declared and undeclared arms sites.

### Namibia

#### Election Chief on Turnout, Lack of Intimidation

*MB0812173494 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 8 Dec 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] It has been the second day of general and presidential elections in Namibia, the first such poll since independence. President Sam Nujoma of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] went into them with a commanding position, but the turnout yesterday was high in spite of predictions of voter apathy. The process though was slow with voters queuing for hours, perhaps because of the new voter tendering system where voters can cast their ballots without having to go home to their constituencies. On the line to Windhoek, Josephine Hazeley asked the director of elections, Professor Gerhard Totemeyer, how it was all going today.

[Begin recording] [Totemeyer] The feedback I got this morning from all regions, the process is going very well indeed. Most of the voters voted yesterday because the state made it a public holiday. We don't have figures because it is difficult to get all the information from the rural areas where there is no telephone or fax facility, but my own guess is that at least 60 percent had already voted. So, we expect that the rate of voting—because today it will be less—will be somewhat between 70 or 75 percent in the end. It could be higher. We don't know. But I expect a minimum of 70 percent of all voters who are entitled to vote will have cast their votes by tonight.

[Hazeley] Now, were you surprised by the turnout of voters?

[Totemeyer] Yes, very much, particularly by the enthusiasm which was experienced yesterday.

[Hazeley] And you have a new voting system. Now, has it affected the elections in any way?

[Totemeyer] It is an addition to the electoral system, which is a tendered vote system. During the last election, each voter had to vote in the constituency where he or

she had registered. This time, the people could vote by tendered vote, thus voting in any part of Namibia, on behalf of his or her constituency. The vote, the ballot paper, is put into an envelope with the name of that constituency on the envelope. This delays somewhat the process but the voters reacted very favorably.

[Hazeley] And this new voting system—is the tendered voting system, you say?

[Totemeyer] Yes, it worked very well.

[Hazeley] Now, we also have reports that there were shortages of ballot papers yesterday. Have you sorted it all out today now?

[Totemeyer] The shortage of ballot paper only appeared in one region out of the 13 regions, and that has been settled. They all have enough ballot papers to vote.

[Hazeley] And especially in the north. Are you sure that everything is going on fine there?

[Totemeyer] Very well. I had reports from all the regions this morning and they are very happy as things proceed.

[Hazeley] Now, it is your view also that the election process has been free and fair, no rigging of ballots etc., etc.

[Totemeyer] Nothing. I have not received a single complaint of intimidation or any kind of other conflict area. [end recording]

#### **Polls Said 'Peaceful'**

*MB0812202594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1946  
GMT 8 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Windhoek 8 Dec SAPA—Polls closed in Namibia at 9PM on Thursday night and officials prepared to count ballots after two days of voting in the country's first post-independence national election. Election officials reported a successful and peaceful poll throughout the country. "All reports from the regions indicate it went okay. Officials are already sealing the ballot boxes," said Deputy Elections Director George Simataa.

He said the boxes would be transferred under police escort to central counting points in the country's 13 regions overnight, in time for the start of counting at 8AM on Friday. First results are due several hours later.

The main opposition DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] expressed concern at the discovery of nine unmarked boxes of unused ballot papers on Thursday in Ondangwa, a small town in the ruling SWAPO's [South-West African People's Organization] northern power base. But Mr Simataa said these were simply extra ballots which had been sent to the area when it appeared some polling stations would run out of election materials. Reports from Katima Mulilo in the Caprivi region that a presiding officer had personally marked a number

of ballots for SWAPO had been investigated by police and party agents and had proven to be false, he said.

Voting dwindled to a trickle across the country by midday on Thursday in a poll seen as the most important test to date of the ruling SWAPO's performance since it won 58 per cent of votes in un-supervised elections in 1989. Polling stations in the populous north, which were swamped with voters on Wednesday and ran out of voting material, were quiet by midday on Thursday, said Omusati region SWAPO election mobiliser Martin Aram.

Just one incident of violence was reported in two days of polling. At Aminuis, a remote village in the South-West, a policeman fired a warning shot and arrested a man who attacked him while he removed party election posters from near a polling station. The policeman was slightly injured, police spokesman Edwin Kanguatjivi said. "Voting in the rest of the country seems to be going well. We have no reports of serious crime," he said.

The DTA claimed on Thursday that as many as 50,000 people, representing as many as eight parliamentary seats, had duplicate voter registration cards which could lead to electoral fraud. DTA spokesman Nico Smit also claimed that up to 30 per cent of DTA supporters had not received their registration cards in time to vote. "Distribution of these cards was absolutely unacceptable," he said.

#### **DTA Leader on Accepting Results**

*MB0812201894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2007  
GMT 8 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Windhoek 8 Dec SAPA—Namibia's opposition leader Mishake Muyongo warned on Thursday his DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] Party might not accept results of this week's national elections unless the electoral commission adopts procedures to ensure there was no foul play.

In a statement on Thursday night, Mr Muyongo said all unused ballot papers should be reconciled with those used to cast votes in the two-day presidential and parliamentary elections. All ballot papers should also be available for inspection in the presence of political parties and international observers. These demands, he said, followed the failure so far of the electoral commission to provide parties with a list of numbers of ballot papers and the polling stations they were sent to. Mr Muyongo was one of two presidential candidates in Namibia's first post-independence elections. His opponent was President Sam Nujoma.

#### **Ballot Counting Under Way**

*MB0912082094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0752  
GMT 9 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Windhoek 9 DEC SAPA—Counting of ballots began on Friday [9 December]

morning in Namibia, with first results of parliamentary and presidential elections due later in the day.

"Everything is going according to plan," elections director Prof Gerhard Totemeyer told SAPA.

Namibia's opposition leader Mishake Muyongo warned on Thursday night his DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] party may not accept results of this week's national polls unless the Electoral Commission adopt procedures to ensure there was no foul play.

He said all unused ballot papers should be reconciled with those used to cast votes in the two-day election. And all ballot papers should be available for inspection in the presence of political parties and international observers.

These demands, he said, followed the failure to date of the Electoral Commission to provide parties with a list of numbers of ballots and the polling stations they were sent to.

Responding to the DTA statement, deputy elections director George Simataa said election chairman Judge President Johan Strydom would have to answer DTA threats not to accept the results. But he denied DTA claims that election organisers had no record of which ballots and boxes were sent to each region.

"They are lying to themselves," he said.

Mr Muyongo was one of two presidential candidates in Namibia's first post-independence elections. His opponent was President Sam Nujoma.

#### European Observers Laud Election

*MB0912102094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1001 GMT 9 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Windhoek Dec 9 SAPA—A foreign observer group on Friday rated Namibia's election as the best it had seen in Africa and said voting was free and fair in the two-day presidential and parliamentary poll. "The delegation wishes to congratulate the Namibian people for demonstrating a high degree of political tolerance and democratic maturity," said Association of European Parliamentarians for Africa [Awepa] Vice-President Luc Dhoore, who led a 42-member observer team to Namibia.

He told a media briefing in Windhoek that the observer group believed the registration and campaigning before the election had been free of fraud and intimidation.

"In contrast to the pre-electoral periods observed by Awepa in Mozambique and South Africa, Namibia has been free of political violence."

British Euro-parliamentarian David Morris said the British people could learn about democracy from Namibians.

#### Results Show 'Geographical Split'

*MB0912123894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1224 GMT 9 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Windhoek Dec 9 SAPA—Early results in Namibia's presidential election showed a wide geographical split in voting patterns, with incumbent President Sam Nujoma taking over 99 per cent of votes from two constituencies in the ruling SWAPO's [South-West African People's Organization] northern power base.

But in Rehoboth, a small town in the centre of the country, opposition DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] leader Mishake Muyongo, polled 1,059 votes to Mr Nujoma's 93.

National Assembly results available at 2 PM showed the DTA taking a comfortable majority in two traditional opposition areas in central and western Namibia.

#### Angolans Continue To Cross Closed Border

*MB0412165394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0805 GMT 4 Dec 94*

[Report by Jonathon Rees]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Shitemo, Northern Namibia, 4 Dec SAPA—Angolans attempting to cross the now closed Namibian border have been harassed, shot at and even killed, witnesses have claimed.

And thousands of Angolans are allegedly threatened with starvation since their main source of food from Namibia has been shut off.

President Sam Nujoma recently ordered police and Namibian Defence Force [NDF] soldiers patrolling the northern border to open fire on anybody crossing the Kavango River illegally.

The border was closed along a 550 km length of mainly UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]-controlled territory at the end of September after an attack, blamed on UNITA "bandits," on Namibian soil that left three dead.

Mr Nujoma told a SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] election rally at the end of November the border would remain closed until an investigation into the incident was completed.

Thousands of Angolans depend on Namibia for food and health care, and have risked clandestine night crossings despite restrictions and fear of arrest. Mostly malnourished and dressed in rags, they said it was better to try and cross the river than starve at home.

The Kavango River is an old colonial boundary, that divided families and friends. But since Namibian independence, free movement has been allowed for those living within 60 km either side of the river, to allow people to graze their cattle, visit friends and trade.



Kavango Region Military Commander Col Thomas Shuuya concedes that the sealing of the border may have brought hunger to Angolans. "We stopped them completely," he said. "Maybe they are starving."

Police Commissioner Chief Inspector Bernard Haingura said there had been one shooting incident, but no deaths. But police sources claimed two murder investigations were underway, one linked to the recent shooting of an Angolan on Namibian soil.

Information about the alleged deaths emerged in interviews, conducted through interpreters, with Angolans who had sneaked across the border with crafts and thatching grass they wanted to sell so they could buy food. They all said they feared repercussions and spoke on condition of strict anonymity.

There are no shops in rebel-held southern Angola, and many peasants have no crops or seeds to plant when the rainy season starts.

One man emerged from behind a pile of reeds, where he had been hiding from the NDF, to say he saw two soldiers summon three men carrying food across the river to Angola.

He said the men were shot dead when they defied the soldiers' orders to stop. Their bodies were allegedly left in the river. He said the incident happened in mid-October at Kangongo, about 120 km east of the Kavango Region's main town of Rundu.

A woman resident in Rundu said she watched with her children from her bedroom overlooking the river as soldiers shot at two men, killing one.

And an elderly man, found waiting near the river for patrolling soldiers to move along so he could attempt a crossing, said a young boy swimming in the river was shot and killed at Mambushe, about 80 km east of the town.

In another incident reported by witnesses, a bag of maize was shot off the head of a man crossing the river.

A woman left her 3-month-old twins at home in Angola while she went to buy food in Namibia. She was arrested and detained, and her children died the same day, one witness claimed.

Hundreds of people have been arrested wading across the shallow Kavango since the border was closed, clogging the courts and police cells in Namibia. Some say they are beaten by people living in the Kavango Region when they come across the river.

UNITA's representative to Namibia, Jose Domigo Segunda, said thousands of Angolans faced starvation in the south of his country, with up to ten children dying a week in Calai, a derelict former colonial town across the river from Rundu.

The situation, he said, was worse further to the east. "Where is African solidarity now?" He asked.

Angola's consul in Rundu, Barros Sachikela, said he had no idea what was happening across the river.

Shops in Rundu and tourist lodge owners along the Kavango say the closure of the border and the troop presence has affected business. Tour operators, who spoke while shots rang out from the nearby river, have accused the soldiers of indiscipline and drunkenness, and of harassing tourists who were taking photographs.

Some Rundu residents say they have been arrested or shot at while fishing or driving along the Kavango. They fear the soldiers will provoke UNITA into shooting at the town, from where UNITA soldiers in former South African military vehicles can at times be clearly seen across the river.

Many said they suspect a political motive in the river's closure, which they say could be linked to Namibian elections due 7-8 December or a bid to squeeze out UNITA forces who until recently were engaged in a war with Angola's ruling MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola].

The SWAPO government, a former battlefield ally of the MPLA in prolonged conflict against UNITA and its South African allies, has repeatedly insisted it is neutral in the Angolan civil war.

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